The M'Kean County Miner.

H. F. BARBOUR, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. DEVOTED TO HOME INTERESTS, LITERATURE, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. $1.50 a Year, in Advance.

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H. F. BARBOUR, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

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JOB PRINTING!

We have a large and complete assortment of Plain and Fancy Type and excellent Presses and are prepared to do all kinds of Plain and Fancy Printing, neatly, promptly and promptly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

BYRON D. HAMLIN & SON,
Law & Land Office.
AGENCY OF THE
KEATING LANDS.
Office in the Chamber of McKean, Potter, Cameron and Clearfield.
Smethport, Pa.

JOHN C. BACKUS,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.
Office—Up-stairs in Sartwell Block, on Main Street.

W. J. MILLIKEN,
Attorney & Counselor, Notary Public,
KENDALL CREEK, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.

P. FORD,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Will give his attention to all matters pertaining to a legal agent.
OFFICE—FORD BUILDING,
Church Street, SMETHPORT, PA.

R. H. ROSE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.
OFFICE IN THE COURT HOUSE

S. W. SMITH,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.
Will give prompt attention to all business intrusted to his care.

P. R. COTTER,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.
All business intrusted to his care will receive prompt and efficient attention. Particular attention to collections.

G. A. BERRY,
Attorney at Law,
Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner.
Office in Exchange Building, Main St.,
BRADFORD, MCKEAN CO., PA.

O. A. HOTCHKISS,
Attorney at Law.
Office over Farmers & Miners Bank,
MAIN STREET, BRADFORD, PA.

R. B. STONE,
Attorney at Law,
Office south 2d. Corner, over Palmer's Store,
BRADFORD, PA.

PHYSICIANS.

FREEMAN & BROWN,
PHYSICIANS and SURGEONS,
Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.
Will attend promptly to all calls in their profession.

H. L. McCOY,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
Smethport, McKean Co., Pa.
Will attend to all calls in his profession.

D. V. CROSSMIRE,
Resident Physician P. & E. R. R. Co.,
15 Finley Street, KANE, PA
Prompt attention given to all professional calls.

E. A. VanScoy,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
Bradford, McKean Co. Pa.
Will attend promptly to all calls in his profession. Office in Wise & Co's building, corner of Corydon and Main Streets.

F. W. HOGARTH,
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.
Will attend to all calls in his profession.
OFFICE IN HIS STORE.

SARTWELL BROTHERS'
BILLIARD SALOON
AND
Restaurant,
SARTWELL BLOCK, SECOND FLOOR,
Smethport, Pa.
S. W. SARTWELL. E. B. SARTWELL.

C. V. GILLIS,
DEALER IN
DRUGS
Paints, Oils,
FANCY GOODS, Etc.,
KANE, PA.

BONNEY'S
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
Terrace, near Main St.,
BUFFALO, N. Y.
D. BONNEY & SON, Proprietors.
P. E. STONE, Clerk,
Late Proprietor of the Olean House.

OLEAN HOUSE,
OLEAN, N. Y.
GEO. VAN CAMPEN & SONS, Props.
Centrally located, on the Main Street. First-class Livery, Barber Shop and Bath Rooms attached.
GEO VAN CAMPEN. JAS. E. VAN CAMPEN.
GEO VAN CAMPEN, JR.

SARTWELL HOUSE,
Port Allegany, Pa.
S. C. SARTWELL, Proprietor.
The above House has been recently Refitted, Refurnished and Refitted in the Latest Style for the Convenience of Guests

CABINET SHOP,
MECHANIC ST., SMETHPORT
WM. SPECHT, Proprietor.

FURNITURE,
PICTURE FRAMES, Etc.,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.

PAINTING & GRAINING.
The subscriber would be pleased to do all kinds of work in PAINTING and GRAINING in a workmanlike manner, and at reasonable rates.
Graining by a New and Cheap Process.
I make a specialty of Graining, by a new process, by which I can do it at an expense of less than half the time and money it would cost by the old way
CARL SAHR.

S. A. BISHOP,
Architect and Superintendent.
Office on Second Floor of "Miner" Block,
SMETHPORT, PA.

W. S. BROWNELL,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Hats, Caps,
BOOTS & SHOES,
Etc., Etc. Etc.
MOTTO—Quick Sales, Small Profits
Store Opposite Baptist Church,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Patronage is respectfully solicited.

E. R. SHATTUCK,
RETAIL DEALER IN
WINES & LIQUORS,
OLEAN, N. Y.
Particular attention given to orders by mail or by telegraph.
Cannot be sent less than five (5) gallons carefully boxed and packed.
ALFRED STURDEVENT
Would respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his customers at his new quarters,
In the Bonnell House.
He is furnished to do
SHAVING and HAIR DRESSING
In the Finest Style, and at the Lowest Price
A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF
COLLARS, CUFFS,
And other Fancy and useful articles constantly on hand, and will be sold at the lowest prices.

Port Allegany Planing Mill.
BARRETT BROTHERS,
CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Sash, Doors, Blinds,
AND
HOUSE MOLDINGS,
Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, Etc.,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA.

BENNETT HOUSE,
Opposite the Court House,
SMETHPORT, PA.
WM. HASKILL, Proprietor.
This Hotel is the most centrally located one in the borough, being directly opposite the Court House, and in the center of business. It has been recently enlarged, remodeled and refurnished, and is by far the best arranged and best furnished Hotel in northern Pennsylvania.
☞ Guests are guaranteed satisfaction.

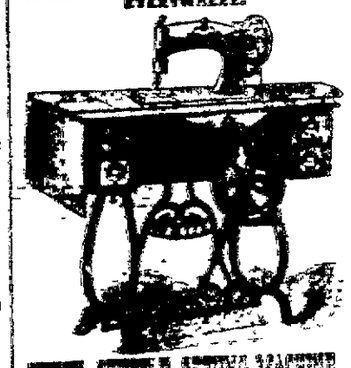
WRIGHT HOUSE,
Main Street, Smethport, Pa.
R. F. WRIGHT, - - Proprietor.
First-Class in Every Respect.
This House is recently built, and is furnished with all the conveniences of a first-class Hotel. A well stocked Bar is kept but connected with the House. Rates reasonable

LARRABEE HOUSE,
Larrabee, Pa.
R. LARRABEE, Proprietor.
Located but a few steps from the McKean & Buffalo, and the N. Y. & Philadelphia depots.

BRADFORD HOUSE,
ED. LOGAN, Proprietor,
Cor. MAIN AND MECHANIC STREETS,
Bradford, McKean County, Pa.

J. C. HAMLIN,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE,
RANGES, STOVES,
Shelf Furniture, Tinware,
CUTLERY,
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
And every article to be found in a first-class Hardware Establishment.
JOB WORK of all kinds done at short notice by good workmen.
Cor. Main and Church Streets,
SMETHPORT, PA.

PERFECTION
ATTAINED AT LAST!
A TRIAL WILL INSURE ITS POPULARITY EVERYWHERE.



THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE.
When once used will retain its place forever.
WE EXCHANGE MACHINES.
Send your old-fashioned, cumbersome, hard-running, woman-killing machine to us, and we will allow you $25 for it, as part payment for one of ours.
IT IS CELEBRATED FOR ITS ADVANTAGES.
IN THAT IT IS ONE OF THE LIGHTEST RUNNING MACHINES MANUFACTURED, ADAPTED ALIKE TO THE LIFE OF THE FAMILY OF THE WORK-SHOP. IT HAS THE LARGEST SHUTTLE, WITH A SCREW THAT HOLDS ALMOST A SPOOL OF THREAD.
THE SHUTTLE THROWS IT ADJUSTABLE AND CAN BE REMOVED THE SHUTTLE FROM THE MACHINE.
THIS MACHINE IS SO CONSTRUCTED THAT THE POWER IS APPLIED DIRECTLY OVER THE NEEDLE, THUS ENABLING IT TO SEW THE HEAVIEST MATERIAL WITH UNEQUALED EASE. IT IS VERY SIMPLE IN ITS CONSTRUCTION, DURABLE AS IRON AND STEEL CAN MAKE IT. ALL ITS WEARING PARTS CASE-HARDENED OR STEEL, AND SCIENTIFICALLY PROVIDED WITH MEANS FOR TAKING UP LOST MOTION, SO WE ARE JUSTIFIED IN
Warranting Every Machine for 3 Years.
IT IS THE LIGHTEST AND EASIEST-RUNNING MACHINE IN THE MARKET. IT IS ALSO, THE MOST ELABORATELY ORNAMENTED AND PRETTIEST MACHINE EVER PRODUCED.
WITH ALL THESE ADVANTAGES, IT IS SOLD FROM $15 TO $25 LESS THAN OTHER FIRST-CLASS MACHINES.
EXCLUSIVE CONTROL OF TERRITORY GIVEN TO AGENTS.
EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS OFFERED FOR CASH OR ON CREDIT.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS AND TERMS TO
The New Home Sewing Machine Co.,
338 Euclid Avenue,
AGENTS WANTED. CLEVELAND, O.

A Curious Literary Production.

The following is one of the most remarkable compositions ever written. It evinces an ingenuity peculiarly its own. The initial letters spell "My Heart in the Glorious Cross of Christ." The words in *italic*, when read on the left hand side from top to bottom, and on the right hand side from bottom to top, form the Lord's Prayer complete:

Make known the gospel truth our King;
Yield up thy grace, *dear Father* from above;
Bless us with hearts *which* feelingly can sing—
"Our life thou *art* forever, God of Love."

Assuage our grief to love, for Christ, we pray,
Since the Prince of Heaven *and glory* died,
Took all our pain, and *hallowed the* display,
Infant being,—that a man, *and* then was crucified.

Stupendous God! *Thy* grace and power make known;
In Terms revive let all *the* world rejoice.
How labor in *thy* heavenly *kingdom* own—
That blessed Kingdom for saints *the* choice.

How vile to come to the *is* all our cry;
Harness to thyself and all that's *thine*;
Graceless our *will*—we live *for* vanity;
Loathing the very being—*evil* in design.

Oh, God! Thy will be *done*, *from* earth to heaven,
Beginning on thy gospel, let us live—
In earth from sin *Cleansed* and be forgiven;
Oh, as thyself, *but* teach us to forgive—

Unless the power *temptation* doth destroy,
Soon to our fall into the depths of woe.
Carnal in mind, we have not a glimpse of joy,
Raised against *Heaven*; in us no hope we know.

Oh, give us grace, and lead us on the way,
Shine on us with thy love, and give us peace—
Self and Sin are that *vice against* us, slay.
Oh, grant each day our *trespasses* may cease;

Forgive our evil deeds, *that* oft we do,
Convince us daily of them to our shame;
Help us with heavenly *bread*—*forgive* us, too,
Resurrect haste, *and* we'll adorn thy name.

In thy *forgiveness* we as saints can die,
Since for us, and *trespasses* so high,
Thy Son, *our* Savior, died on Cavalry.

BLANCHE'S WEDDING.

"That he should turn up now, of all times in the world," soliloquized Mr. Fordyce Fotheringay. "That, after I had relapsed into the blessed certainty that he was comfortably dead and buried, off the coast of Van Diemen's Land, he should make his appearance as discouragingly well as ever!"

He was a portly, middle-aged man, with one of those ruddy complexions which it is difficult to dissociate from excellent port wine and sherry, at two dollars a bottle, staring light blue eyes, and flaxen side whiskers.

"I hate poor relations," said Mr Fordyce Fotheringay to himself. And as these charitable reflections passed through his mind, he looked distastefully at the handsome young fellow opposite, who was cracking walnuts, peeling bananas, and enjoying old Madeira with the zest that belongs only to five and twenty.

"I'm sorry," said the young man, with a laughing light in his eye as he looked up and beheld the other's baleful regards, "but I can't help being your half-brother, being penniless, and being without a friend to turn to. I would if I could."

"Just so, just so," said the elder Mr. Fotheringay, feeling his chin. "I was only thinking how best you could be provided for."

"I'll do anything," said Charlie Gale, pushing back his glass. "Anything you choose to find me, from breaking stones to peddling oranges through the street."

"Do you know anything of architecture?"

"I have a smattering of that, as of most other useless accomplishments."

"Good," said Mr. Fordyce Fotheringay. "You shall superintend the improvements that are going on at my house at High Bridge. You shall remain there, and make yourself generally useful, until—until something else turns up. I am having a new wing thrown out, with a conservatory, and an aviary. The fact is, I am going to be married."

"Oh," said Charlie Gale, "that accounts for the conservatory and the aviary!"

Mr. Fotheringay drew himself primly up.

"I am not aware that it is necessary to render an account to any one for my actions," said he.

"Oh, certainly not," said Charlie, "to me, least of all."

* * * * * * *

"The prettiest place you ever saw," my dear," said Mrs. Medlicott, gushingly. "A conservatory with a glass dome overhead, and a fountain in the center, three communicating drawing-rooms, all done off in pearl gray satin, puffed with rose colored velvet and seamless Aubusson carpets imported in one piece! Why, my love, you'll be like a queen in her royal palace!"

"Mamma," piteously plended poor little Blanche Medlicott, "I don't want to marry him. He's eight-and-forty and I'm only eighteen! He's got false teeth and a bald spot on the top of his head and I"— Here Blanche shook her clustering black curls and bit her lip with rows of pearly teeth. "What's that, Mary Anne?"

"Please, miss, a parcel for you, with Mr. Fotheringay's compliments," said the domestic.

"A bouquet of hot-house flowers and a set of rubies, mounted in antique gold. Oh, how lovely!" cried out Blanche, who was possessed of all a woman's instinctive admiration for pretty things, "and a note, asking if it would be convenient for me to drive out to High Bridge with him this afternoon, to look at the improvements projected and completed. Oh, dear, I suppose I shall have to go!"

"It will be such an excellent opportunity for you to wear your new fall hat," said Mrs. Medlicott.

Blanche Medlicott ran in and out of the spacious rooms of the High Bridge villa like a child in a new playhouse. She was a pretty little creature; plump and rosy as a peach, with jet black hair growing low on her creamy brow, big, wandering eyes, and a deep dimple in her chin. She was young enough to be Mr. Fordyce Fotheringay's daughter, but he cared little for that. He was wealthy enough to buy a wife to suit him, as well as any other expensive luxury, and Blanche Medlicott was just the article he needed to complete his establishment!

Mrs. Medlicott followed, with stately tread, as Blanche slipped through the rooms.

"And this is the dining-room, eh?" said she. "A stately apartment, indeed! Blanche, my love, I shall expect—why, where is the child?"

"She was here just now," said Mr. Fotheringay. "Oh, here she comes!"

And Blanche ran in, coloring like a rose.

"Who is that handsome young man in the library?" she demanded, flushed and breathless. "I lost the chain to my bracelet, and we had such a time finding it!"

Mr. Fotheringay's brow darkened.

"He—he is a young person engaged in making architectural drawings," said he, constrainedly. "Shall we go on to the billiard room?"

"If you like," said Blanche; but she had evidently lost all interest in the new house, until Mr. Fotheringay asked whether she would prefer satin draperies or velvet lambrequins to the boudoir windows.

"It shall be according to your taste," said he. "Or shall the upholsterer put up both to-morrow, and let you choose?"

Blanche caught at this suggestion. She would like that plan, she said.

"Only I am sorry I shall not be able to be here, myself, on account of a meeting of bank directors, but"—

"Oh, that will make no difference at all," said provoking Blanche.

It was wonderful, after this, how many meetings with upholsterers, decorators, florists and plumbers was necessary, and what a lively interest the future Mrs. Fotheringay seemed to take in her new home.

"I told you it would be so," said Mrs. Medlicott.

The December sunset was reddening over the snowy banks of the Harlem river—the carriage had waited an hour for Miss Medlicott. The decorators having decided that the octagon dressing-room should be "done off" in steel gray and violet, beaded with gold, had gone back to their Broadway headquarters, and still Miss Medlicott lingered in the conservatory with the young architect, whose opinion seemed to be so necessary on most subjects.

"You are quite sure you don't regret your decision, Blanche?" said Charlie Gale, tenderly.

(As if it were such an essential question between steel gray and violet and pink and fawn!)

"I don't regret anything, Charlie," said Blanche, with a downward sweep of the long black lashes. "But what will he say?"

"What he pleases," said Mr. Gale, with supreme indifference. "Your happiness, dearest, is my first consideration—my own, the next. As for the purse-proud aristocrat who grudges me the bread I honestly earn, and is ashamed to own me as his relative before the girl he intends to marry, I have neither pity nor toleration for him."

Blanche Medlicott's wedding day arrived at last—a brilliant, windy, January morn—the earth all glittering with the diamond powder men call snow; the sky, blue as a dome of sapphire; the bridesmaids, in white and lilac, fluttered to and fro, dimpled and expectant; the tuberoses and cape jessamines flung their fragrance on the air; the great cake, sparkling with sugar crystals and garlanded with flowers, was waiting to be cut. The clergyman stood up with open book as the bridal train swept into the room, and—

"Why," cried out the mother-in-law elect, with clasped hands, and eyes nearly starting out of her head, "it's the wrong man! Stop, Dr. Fullalove."

"Go on, Dr. Fullalove," said the bride, her velvet eyes glittering beneath the wreath of orange flowers. "It is the right man. I am of age; so is he. Go on!"

There was a momentary silence, so deep that you might have heard a pin drop, and then Dr. Fullalove went solemnly on with the marriage service. He had scarcely pronounced the last words when there was a bustle at the door, and Mr. Fordyce Fotheringay, in full wedding costume, rushed into the room.

"I am sorry to be detained," he began, breathlessly, "but the hackman was behind time, and"—

"You are too late," said Blanche, turning upon him with eyes of mischievous exultation. "I am married!"

"To"—

"To your half-brother, Charles Gale."

The poor relation bowed low. Penniless, friendless, he had yet won the prize which all Fordyce Fotheringay's money could not buy.

"How dared you do this?" huskily demanded the millionaire.

"Because she loved me and loathed you," was the boldly spoken reply.

And that was Blanche's wedding.

The stately villa at High Bridge, with its domed conservatory and Italian portico, stands empty yet; but Blanche is as happy as a crowned queen, in the little two-story cottage, on the Harlem railroad, where Charlie comes home every night when his duties as book keeper is a wholesale house down town are over. Mrs. Medlicott does not recognise her daughter when, seated in her claret colored landau, she sweeps past Blanche sitting under the trees of the Central Park; but little cares the young wife for that.

"I have my husband," she says, "and that is all I care for. If I had married that rich man, I should have been wretched for life; and their feelings blind the happy couple to the falsehood and treachery of which they were guilty toward Fordyce Fotheringay.

Horses In Winter.

The bad condition of the roads and severe winds are very trying to horses. After labor give them a good rubbing down, and blanket them carefully if exposed to a current of air. Give food in proportion to the work required. From the grain bin comes the strong muscles. The practice of regulating the food of horses by the amount of work they are required to perform is a good one if properly followed. A horse, when lying comparatively idle in winter, should have less solid food than amid the hard work of spring and summer. When a horse is to be driven or put to extra hard labor, it is well to prepare him by extra feeding beforehand. If extra services are required of a horse on any particular day, and an extra feed is given, let him have it the previous evening rather than an hour or two before using. If put to work soon after eating the food does not digest, and the animal is required to carry about with him a large mass of undigested fodder which is rather a burden than a help to him. Whereas, if fed the evening before, the food is assimilated—changed to flesh and blood—and sends health and vigor through all the system. As a general rule, working horses should be fed regularly, both as to time and amount. The care and attention requisite for the health and comfort of our animals is a sacred duty we owe them—inadequate return for services which are indispensable to the proper enjoyment of life by our race.

The Song of Kathleen Mavourneen.

Mlle. Titiens sang recently at the Guildhall, Plymouth, and in response to an encore gave the well known song "Kathleen Mavourneen." In noticing this the *Western Morning News* tells the following story: The author of "Kathleen Mavourneen" was Mr. Crouch, a Plymouth music master, who received for the copyright a £5 note. He left the town a quarter of a century ago. Exactly a year ago Mlle. Titiens, being in New York, gave "Kathleen" as an encore, the only time she did so while in the States. It excited a furore of applause, and when it had subsided she was told that some man, presumed to be a lunatic, was fighting his way over the barriers from the pit to the flies (it was in the opera house), saying he was determined to speak to Titiens. The prima donna told them to let him come in. On entering, he burst into tears, sobbing out: "Oh, Mlle. Titiens, I never before heard my song sung as you have just sung it!" "Your song," was the reply, "why, you are not Crouch, surely!" "I am, indeed," rejoined the poor old composer, "and I felt I must thank you myself." Crouch had scraped together the two dollars for a pit seat, little thinking to hear his now famous song made the most telling morceau of the night."

A Story About Washington.

The Boston *Transcript* tells a little story about Washington, which came from the lips of an old lady in Rhode Island twenty-five years ago. Her father kept a tavern in that small colony during the Revolution. He received word that Gen. Washington and his staff would arrive on a certain day and call for dinner. Great preparations were made, and when the distinguished guests entered the dining-room their eyes fell on a dainty feast. The members of the family stood behind the chairs, dressed in their best clothes, to wait upon the officers. Great was their surprise when Washington quietly turned to the hostess and asked: "Have you plenty of milk in the house? If you can, I wish you would give me a bowl of hasty pudding and milk." The frugal fare was furnished, and he would eat nothing else. After dinner one of the family said to him: "Your work is so hard, we should suppose you would need something more hearty than hasty pudding and milk." Placing his hand upon his head, he replied: "Here is my work."

There is a story, in *Chartwell*, about Monaco, the home of Rabagas and of Prince Florestan. A traveler comes into the room of a hotel, and expresses surprise at seeing mosquitoes so late in the season. To him the waiter says, apologetically: "These, sir, are a few we keep for visitors."

Wouldn't Be Pleased.

Some time ago there lived in Edinburgh a well known grumbler named Sandy Black, whose often recurring fits of spleen or indigestion produced some amusing scenes of sometimes irritability which were highly relished by all except the brute's good, patient little wife. One morning Sandy rose bent on a quarrel. The baddies and eggs were excellent, done to a turn, and had been ordered by himself the previous evening, and breakfast passed without the Sabbath for complement.

"What will you have for dinner, Sandy?" said Mrs. Black.

"A chicken, madam," said the husband.

"Boiled or baked?"

"Confound it, madam, if you had been a good and considerate wife you would have known before this what I liked," Sandy growled out, and slamming the door behind him, left the house. It was in the spring, and a friend who was present heard the little wife say:

"Sandy's bent on a disturbance today; I shall not please him, do what I can."

The dinner time came and Sandy and his friend sat down to dinner. The fish were eaten in silence, and on raising the cover of the dish before him, in a towering passion he called out:

"Boiled chicken! I hate it, madam. A chicken boiled is a chicken spoiled."

Immediately the cover was raised for another chicken roasted to a turn.

"Madam, I won't eat roast chicken," roared Sandy; "you know how it should have been cooked."

At that instant a boiled chicken, with mushrooms, was placed on the table.

"Without green peas!" roared the grumbler.

"Here they are, my dear," said Mrs. Black.

"How dare you spend my money in that way?"

"They were a present," said the wife, interrupting him.

Rising from his chair, and rushing from the room, amid a roar of laughter from his friend, he clinched his fist and shouted:

"How dare you receive a present without my leave?"

A New Plan.

Mr. Charles R. Buckalew contributed to a current number of the *North American Review* an article on "The Electoral Commission and Its Bearings." After discussing our system of election and its defects, the writer recommends the following changes, to be provided for by Constitutional amendment:

1. A popular vote plan for election of President and Vice-President, similar to that of the Maish amendment.
2. A carefully drawn statute regulating contests upon electoral returns.
3. A prohibition of third Presidential terms.
4. Fixed terms of service for subordinate civil officers of the United States, those officers to be removable only for cause, and a repeal of so much of the tenure-of-office act as authorizes the Senate to participate in removals.
5. An arrangement of Congressional terms and sessions in such manner that an old Congress shall not sit after the election of a new one, either to enact laws or to choose, in a contingency, by a vote of one or the other of its houses, a President or Vice-President of the United States.

There is in Nicaragua a plant which, when touched, gives a shock like that of an electrical eel.

A lawyer says that no man can make a will which will stand an attack from another lawyer and two or three dissatisfied heirs. Let's all die bankrupts.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle	Native	6@	10
	Texas and Cherokee	5@	6
Milch Cows		40@	80
Hogs:	Live	6@	6¼
	Dressed	8@	9¾
Sheep		5¾@	6¾
Lambs		7@	8
Cotton:	Middling	10	
Flour:	Western: Good to Choice	7 00@	8 00
	State: Good to Choice	5 75@	6 60
Wheat:	Red Western	1 30@	1 40
	No. 2 Milwaukee	1 14@	1 14
Rye:	State	78@	80
Barley:	State	1 15@	1 15
Barley Malt		85@	90
Oats:	Mixed Western	43@	47
Corn:	Mixed Western	56¾@	57
Hay, per cwt		80@	90
Straw, per cwt		60@	80
Hops	New	8@	20
Pork:	Mess	12 75@	13 25
Lard:	City Steam	12¾@	12¾
Fish:	Mackerel, No. 1, new	1 00@	1 00
	" No. 2, new	5 50@	6 00
	" No. 3, new	4 50@	5 00
	Dry Cod, per cwt	4 00@	4 50
	Herring, Scaled, per box	16@	20
Petroleum:	Crude	Nominal	14½
Wool:	California Fleece	32@	37½
	Texas Fleece	24@	40
	Australian Fleece	35@	41
Butter:	State	30@	36
	Western: Choice	28@	30
	Western: Good to Prime	1	7
	Western: Packing	12	14½
Cheese:	State Factory	13@	15
	State Skimmed	6@	12
	Western	8@	15
Eggs:	State and Pennsylvania	16¾@	18

LIVERPOOL.

Flour		7 6@	8 6
Wheat:	No. 1 Milwaukee	1 4@	1 6
Corn:	Mixed	37@	37
Pork		39@	40
Rye		34@	34
Barley		34@	34
Barley Malt		1 6@	1 10

PHILADELPHIA.

Beef Cattle:	Extra	6¾@	6¾
Sheep		5¾@	6¾
Hogs:	Dressed	8¾@	9¾
Flour:	Pennsylvania Extra	6 50@	6 75
Wheat:	Red Western	1 28@	1 28
Rye		75@	80
Corn:	Yellow	56@	56
	Mixed	54@	55
Oats:	Mixed	40@	42
Petroleum:	Crude	Nominal	10½
	Refined		
Beef Cattle:	Fair to Choice	6 00@	6 50
Sheep		5 00@	6 00
Lambs		6 00@	7 00

The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1877.

President Hayes was inaugurated on Monday. The ceremonies were impressive and imposing, and the crowd immense. We publish the inaugural address in full, and advise all our readers to read it carefully.

It is rather amusing to read the editorial comments of some of our exchanges upon Grant's administration, now that he is out of office. The same sheets that have not during the past eight years been able to see anything worthy of approval in his official acts now admit that in the main his administration has reflected glory and honor upon the nation.

Inaugural Address of President Hayes.

Fellow Citizens: We have assembled to repeat in public the ceremonial begun by Washington, and observed by all my predecessors, and is now a time-honored custom which marks the commencement of a new term of the Presidential office.

Called to the duties of this great, I proceed, in compliance with usage, to announce some of the leading principles on subjects that now chief ly engage public attention, by which it is my desire to be guided in the discharge of those duties. I shall not undertake to lay down irrevocable principles or measures of administration, but rather to speak of motives which should animate us, and to suggest certain important ends to be attained, in accordance with our institutions, and essential to the welfare of our country.

At the outset of the discussion which preceded the recent Presidential election, it seems to me fitting that I should fully make known my sentiments in regard to several of the important questions which then appeared to demand the consideration of the country. Following the example, and in part adopting the language of one of my predecessors, I wish now when every motive for misrepresentation has passed away, to repeat what was said before the election, trusting that my countrymen will candidly weigh and understand it, and that they will feel assured that the sentiments declared in accepting the nomination for the Presidency will be standard of my conduct in the path before me, charged as I now am with the grave and difficult task of carrying them out in practical administration of the government, so far as depends under the constitution and laws on the chief executive of the nation.

The permanent pacification of the country upon such principles, and by such measures as will secure the complete protection of all its citizens in the free enjoyment of all their constitutional rights, is now the one subject in our public affairs which all thoughtful and patriotic citizens regard as of supreme importance.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Many of the calamitous effects of the tremendous revolution which has passed over the Southern States still remain. The immeasurable benefits which will surely follow, sooner or later; the hearty and generous acceptance of the legitimate results of that revolution have not yet been realized. Difficult and embarrassing questions meet us at the threshold of this subject. The people of those states are still impoverished, and the inestimable blessing of wise, honest and peaceful local self government is not fully enjoyed. Whether difference of opinion may exist as to the cause of this condition of things, the fact is clear that in the progress of events, the time has come when such government is the imperative necessity required by all the varied interests, public and private, of those states. But it must not be forgotten that only a local government which recognizes and maintains inviolate the rights of all, is a true self-government. With respect to the two distinct races whose peculiar relations to each other have brought upon us the deplorable complications and perplexities which continue to exist in those states, it must be a government which guards the interests of both races carefully and equally; which submits loyally and heartily to the constitution and the laws; the laws of the nation and of the states themselves, accepting and obeying faithfully the whole constitution as it is. Resting upon this sure and substantial foundation the superstructure of beneficent local government can be built up, and not otherwise. In furtherance of such obedience to the letter and the spirit of the constitution and in behalf of all that its attainment implies, all so called party interests lose their apparent importance, and party lines may well be permitted to fade into insignificance. The question we have to consider for the immediate welfare of those states is the question of government or no government, of social order and all the peaceful industries and the happiness that belong to it or a return to barbarism. It is a question in which every citizen of the nation is deeply interested, and with respect to which we ought not to be a partisan nation, either Republicans or Democrats, but fellow citizens and fellow men, to whom interests of a common country and a common humanity are dear. The sweeping revolution of the entire labor system of a large portion of our country, and the advance of four millions of people from a condition of servitude to that of citizenship upon an equal footing with their masters, could not occur without presenting problems of the gravest moment to be dealt with by the emancipated race, by their masters, and by the general government, the author of the act of emancipation. That it was a wise, just and providential act, fraught with good for all concerned, is now generally conceded throughout the country. That a moral obligation rests upon the national government to employ its constitutional power and influence to establish the rights of the people it has emancipated and to protect them in the enjoyment of those rights when they are infringed or assailed, is also generally admitted. The evils which affect the Southern States can only be removed or remedied by the united and harmonious efforts of both races, actuated by motives of mutual sympathy and regret, and while in duty bound and fully determined to protect the rights of all by every constitutional means at the disposal of my administration, I am sincerely anxious to use every legitimate influence in favor of honest and efficient local self government as the true resource of those states for the promotion of the contentment and prosperity of their citizens. In the effort I shall make to accomplish this purpose I ask the cordial co-operation of all who cherish an interest in the welfare of the country, trusting that party ties and the prejudice of race will be freely surrendered in behalf of the great purpose to be accomplished in the important work of restoration of the south.

It is not the political situation alone that merits attention. The material development of that section of the country has been arrested by the social and political revolution through which it has passed, and now needs and deserves the considerate care of the national government within the just limits prescribed by the constitution and wise public economy. But at the basis of all prosperity, for that as well as every point of the country, lies the improvement of the intellectual and moral condition of the people — Universal suffrage should rest upon universal education. To this end liberal and permanent provision should be made for the support of free schools by the state governments, and if need be, supplemented by legitimate aid from national authority. Let me assure my friends of the Southern States that it is my earnest desire to regard and promote their truest interests, the interest of the white, and the colored people, both and equally, and to put forth my best efforts in behalf of civil policy which will forever wipe out in our political affairs the color-line and the distinction between North and South, to the end that we may have not merely a united North or a united South, but a united country.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

I ask the attention of the public to the paramount necessity of reform in our civil service—a reform not merely as to certain abuses and practices of so called official patronage which have come to have the sanction of usage in the several departments of our government, but a change in the system of appointment itself. A reform that shall be thorough, radical and complete; a return to the principles and practices of the founders of the government. They neither expected nor desired from public officers any partisan service. They meant that public officers should owe their whole service to the government and to the people. They meant that the officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained unimpeached and the performance of his duties satisfactory. They held that appointments to office were not to be made nor expected merely as rewards for partisan services, nor merely on the nomination of members of Congress as being entitled in any respect to the control of such appointments. The fact that both the great political parties of the country, in declaring their principles prior to election, gave a prominent place to the subject of reform of our civil service, recognizing and strongly urging its necessity in terms almost identical in their specific import with those I have here employed, must be accepted as conclusive argument in behalf of these measures. It must be regarded as the expression of the united voice and will of the country. Both political parties are virtually pledged to give us their unreserved support. The President of the United States of necessity owes his election to office to the suffrage and zealous labors of a political party, the members of which cherish with ardor and regard, as of essential importance, the principles of their party organization. But he should strive to be always mindful of the fact that he serves his party best who serves the country best. In furtherance of reform, we seek in other important respects a change of great importance. I recommend an amendment to the constitution prescribing a term of six years for the Presidential office, and forbidding a re-election.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

With respect to the financial condition of the country I shall not attempt an extended history of the embarrassment and prostration which we have suffered during the past three years. The depression in all our varied commercial and manufacturing interests throughout the country, which began in September, 1873, still continues. It is very gratifying to be able to say that there are indications all around us of a coming change to prosperous times. Upon the currency question, intimately connected as it is with this topic, I may be permitted to repeat here the statement made in my letter of acceptance, that in my judgment the feeling of uncertainty inseperable from an irredeemable paper currency, with its fluctuations of values, is one of the greatest obstacles to a return to prosperous times. The only safe paper currency is one which rests upon a coin basis and is at all times and promptly convertible into coin. I adhere to the views heretofore expressed by me, in favor of Congressional legislation in behalf of an early resumption of specie payment, and I am satisfied not only that this is wise, but that the interests as well as the public sentiment of the country imperatively demand it.

FOREIGN POLICY.

Passing from these remarks upon the condition of our own country, to consider our relations with other lands, we are reminded by the international complications abroad, threatening the peace of Europe, that our traditional rule of non-interference in the affairs of foreign nations has proved of great value in past times, and ought to be strictly observed. The policy inaugurated by my honored predecessor, President Grant, of submitting to arbitration grave questions in dispute between ourselves and foreign powers, points to a new and incomparable instrumentality for the preservation of peace, and will, as I believe, become a beneficial example of the course to be pursued in similar emergencies by other nations. If, unhappily, questions of difference should at any time during my administration arises between the United States and any foreign government, it will certainly be my disposition and my hope to aid in their settlement in the same peaceful and honorable way; thus securing to our country the great blessings of peace and mutual good offices with all nations of the world.

THE POLITICAL CONTEST.

Fellow-citizens, we have reached the close of a political contest, marked by the excitement which usually attends contests between great political parties whose members espouse and advocate with earnest faith their respective creeds. The circumstances were perhaps in no respect extraordinary, save in the closeness and consequent uncertainty of the result. For the first time in the history of the country it has been deemed best, in view of the peculiar circumstances of the case, that the objections and questions in dispute with reference to the electoral votes be referred to the decision of a tribunal appointed for this purpose. That tribunal, established by law for this sole purpose, its members all of them men of long-established reputation for integrity and intelligence, and with the exception of those who are also members of the Supreme Judiciary, chosen equally from both political parties, its deliberations, enlightened by the research and the arguments of able counsel, was entitled to the fullest confidence of the American people. Its decisions have been patiently waited for and accepted as legally conclusive by the general judgment of the public. For the present, opinion will widely vary as to the wisdom of the several conclusions announced by that tribunal. This is to be anticipated in every instance where matters of dispute are made the subjects of arbitration under the forms of law. Human judgment is rarely regarded as otherwise than wrong by the unsuccessful party in the contest. The fact that the two great political parties have in this way settled the dispute in regard to which good men differ as to facts and law, no less than as to the proper course to be pursued in solving the question in controversy, is an occasion for general rejoicing. Upon one point there is entire unanimity in public sentiment; that the conflicting claims to the Presidency must be amicably and peaceably adjusted, and that when so adjusted, the general acquiescence of the nation ought surely to follow. It has been reserved for the government of the people where the right of suffrage is universal, to give to the world the first example in history of a great nation, in the midst of a struggle of opposing parties for power, hushing its party tumults to yield the issue of the contest to an adjustment according to the forms of law, looking for the guidance of that Divine hand by which the destinies of nations and individuals are shaped.

CONCLUSION.

I call upon you, Senators, Representatives, Judges, fellow-citizens, here and everywhere, to unite with me in an earnest effort to secure to our country the blessings not only of justice, peace and union; a union depending not upon the constraint of force, but upon the loving devotion of a free people, that all things may be so ordered and settled upon the best and surest foundations that peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety may be established among us for all generations.

The New Cabinet.

Secretary of State—Wm. M. Evarts of New York. Secretary of the Treasury—John Sherman of Ohio. Secretary of War—Geo. W. McCrary of Iowa. Secretary of the Navy—Richard M. Thompson of Indiana. Attorney General—Chas. Devens of Massachusetts. Postmaster General—David M. Key of Tennessee. Secretary of the Interior — Carl Schurz of Missouri.

GEMS of congressional eloquence: "Oh, sit down." "Shut up." "Order."

GEN. BUTLER is in doubt whether he will have any influence with the next Administration. That is the best thing said of Gov. Hayes yet.

TOO much intellect is what bothers Mr. Springer. He should be careful and not exert himself, or he may be laid up with spasms.

PRESIDENT HAYES'S inaugural address is warmly commended in every quarter, both North and South, except among the very extremest partisans.

THE huddled-up wisdom of the nation is making itself felt these days. It is easier for an elephant to go through a key-hole than for a democrat Congressman to mis an opportunity to make a donkey of himself.

Mr. Hewitt is humble. He would not lead in a crusade against injustice, oppression, and tyranny, but he would fain follow. The tented field is Mr. Hewitt's best hold, and as a warrior he is irresistible. It is about a stand off between him and Fernando Wood.

THERE is a charming frankness about this paragraph in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*: "The Democratic party is now apparently in the condition of the oldman who lost his wife. The neighbors came in to console and condole with him, and sympathetically inquired if his wife was willing to die. 'Willing,' said the old man, 'she was obleeged to.'"

MR. Richard Smith of the Cincinnati Gazette, responding to a toast at the Miami Medical College Commencement dinner the other evening, made a plaintive plea to the medical profession to fix up their medicine somehow and make it more pleasant to take. He said he would often have taken more of their pills and liquids if they had been pleasanter to the palate.

MR. Murat Halstead lately dined at the house of one of those "new rich" people who make a point of regaling their visitors with information concerning the cost of articles in their domiciles. When they strolled into the drawing room, after dinner, the host stopped before a cabinet of rare workmanship, and said. "Now, Mr. Halstead, I guarantee you can't tell me what that cost." "No," said Mr. Halstead, seating himself on a chair as though preparatory to settle there— "no; but I'll be bound you can!"

"It is an ill wind that blows nobody and good." Amid the general wreck of Democratic hopes, two members of the party can contemplate that ruin about them with complacency. Of these fortunate persons the Indianapolis *Journal* says: "So far as known Cronin and John Morrissey are the only Democrats who have got anything to show for their labor in the cause of Tilden and reform. Tilden himself is out about half a million dollars and whatever character he had when he entered the contest. Hewitt confesses that he is out a hundred thousand dollars. Pelton is bankrupt in reputation and probably in purse; and so on through the list. But Cronin and John Morrissey were shrewder than the rest. The former demanded his pay in advance, and he is ahead about $3,000 that he knows of, while Morrissey pocketed big commissions on the pools deposited with him, and then declaring all bets off saved his own losses. These two, therefore, are model reformers and stand in a first-rate position to represent the Democratic party four years hence. Let the word be passed around—Morrissey and Cronin in 1880."

THE Chicago *Times* chants the requiem of the Democratic party, and gives notice that "the old grave yard political corpse," which Tilden "and his special admirers thought themselves capable of bringing back to life," is stone dead and lost. The *Times* is the only organ that the Democratic party has to depend upon in Chicago, and the only representative of any consequence which that party has in the Northwest; but it says:

McClellan, Seymour, Greeley, Tilden—every one of these was confidently expected by the tearful mourners to raise the Democratic Lazarus from the dead. But four times the resurrection experiment has failed. Though Tilden may not feel discouraged, it is evident that the rest of the resurrectionists have lost heart. There will probably never be any more "Democratic" candidates for the Presidency. At all events, there will never be any more "Democratic" Presidents.

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The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1877.

Church Directory.

METHODIST.—A. C. WHITBECK, pastor. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 2 p. m., and Preaching at 10½ a. m. Class Meeting at 11½ a. m. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7½ p. m.

Preaching at Hazelton at 2 p. m., and at Clermont at 6 p. m., every other Sabbath. And Preaching at Hasbrouck School House at 2 p. m. every alternate Sabbath.

BAPTIST.—G. J. ROSS, pastor. Services Sunday at 10½ a. m., and at 7½ p. m. Sunday School immediately after the morning services. Preaching once in two weeks at the Hasbrouck School House.

EPISCOPAL.—H. O. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 1st and 3d Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath school at 9 a. m.

ST. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH.—REV. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a. m. Service at 11.30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

BRIEF MENTION.

— Insure your life with W. H. Mandeville, Olean, N. Y. tf

— Hayes now "reads his title clear," while Sammy "wipes his weeping eyes."

—Georgy, why didn't you attend the inauguration of Genl. J.?

—Robert T. Lincoln, the eldest son of the late President, has been appointed one of the Railroad Commissioners of Illinois.

— Insure yourself against Accidents in the Traveler's Insurance Company, with W. H. Mandeville, agent, Olean, N. Y. t

—Wm. E. Dodge, of New York, is said to be the heaviest timber-land owner in the United States.

—The democratic members of Congress have adopted an address. An obituary address, probably.

—During the year 1876, Luzerne county sent 923 persons to jail and thirty-one to the penitentiary.

— Insure your property against loss or damage by fire with W. H. Mandeville, agent, Olean, N. Y. tf

—The Bateman House at Karns City, Pa., was destroyed by fire on Tuesday, this week. Five persons perished in the fire.

— Hon. C. H Seymour started for Harrisburg on Monday of last week, to enter upon the discharge of his Senatorial duties. He was accompanied by his wife.

— A man was arrested in Reading a few days ago for whipping at two girls. Served him right; he had no business to whip at but one at a time.

—Peppery is the name of a town that aspires to oily fame in Ohio. A flowing well was struck there Tuesday, making in all four producing wells in that territory.

—The illness of the editor, who has been confined to the house six or seven days this afternoon, will account for anything in this issue which is not just as it should be.

—England, the land of roast beef and mutton chops, is now drawing largely on America for both beef and mutton, and, moreover is obliged to pronounce the article received most excellent.

—There is nothing small about Mr Tilden. He has done all the dirty work and allowed Gov. Hendricks to cut out the campaign slightly elevated in public estimation.

—Don Pedro and Victor Emanuel are going to spend a few weeks at the Lake of Como, after visiting Naples, Rome and Florence. The Emperor of Brazil now starts to return to his government in June.

—With gold down to 4 per cent. and the inauguration of Hayes as President, business of every kind will revive all over the country, and that is the kind of "reform" the people want.

— One of our ex-bangs claim to have discovered that all the marriages consummated in Pennsylvania since 1777, are illegal, null and void. We dare not believe that; it is altogether too good to be true.

— Sheriff King started for Pittsburgh Tuesday with the two young Port Allegany burglars and the crazy individual from Bradford. The two former are going to the House of Refuge, and the latter to the insane asylum.

—Europe wants for 1877, 3,000,000 bales of cotton, and, upon the basis of 5,000,000 bales for America, and liberal estimates elsewhere, it is calculated there will be a deficiency of 5,000 bales. Business for the Southern States, surely.

— We asked an Elk gentleman the other day if they had any oil in his county yet. "O, yes," said he, his handsome countenance beaming with pride and pleasure, "the Wilcox well has struck oil, and will be a twenty barrel well!" The "Wilcox" well is in M. Kean county.

—David Reed, Esq., lately United States District Attorney for Western Pennsylvania, and one of the leading members of the Pittsburg bar, died in that city on Saturday evening last. He was born at Washington, Pa., in 1821, and took to the law in 1843.

—The Republicans of the eastern part of the State are bringing forward the name of Hon Howard J. Reeder, of Easton, as a candidate for Auditor General. A worse man might be nominated. He is a son of ex-Governor Reeder, is an ardent Republican, and a gentleman of talent and executive ability.

—Mr. Dumont Haskell is young yet, but it is expected by the time he is of age, he will have acquired a sufficient knowledge of business to enable him to go on independently. Mr. Wm. Haskell, with his usual generosity and foresight is giving his son a splendid opportunity to make himself a successful business man. Very few young men have the chance to commence a business career under such favorable auspices. We wish the young man, and the new firm all possible success in their new undertaking, and we see no reason why they should not realize their brightest anticipations.

A New Firm.

We have the pleasure of announcing this morning the organization of a new business firm in this borough. Mr. William Haskell and Wesley Gifford have bought of Mr. H. Bemus his entire stock of goods, together with the building, etc. The firm will be known as Haskell & Gifford.

The store will be closed for a few days for repairs, but will be opened next week with a new and complete stock of goods. The business of the firm will be conducted by Mr. Gifford and Dumont Haskell. Wesley has been a long time in the business, and is well known to all in the vicinity, and has a thorough knowledge of all the wants of customers who may be in need of goods. We are sure that the two together will conduct the store in an able manner, and please all who may favor them with their patronage.

Annin Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Miner.

ANNIN TOWNSHIP, March 5th, 1877.

Thinking that a few local items from this section might come acceptable in the news columns of your paper, I have taken my pen in hand to inform your readers of affairs in this locality.

We are having pretty quiet times here at present in business affairs, but we are living in hopes that now our Presidential difficulties are over, and that Mr. Hayes is inaugurated as our President, that business of all kinds will improve.

A Mr. Smith, from Canonsburg, N. Y., has lately bought out the mill interests of Mr. Jas. Campbell, in the mill Mr. Campbell owned at Turtle Point Station. Mr. Smith intends to have the mill in running order and commence sawing by the 1st of April. His mill yard is now pretty well stocked with logs. This mill, like a great many others, did but little sawing the last season on account of the stagnation of business in the lumber trade.

Messrs. Jacob Cass & Son, of Olean, have been doing quite a business here this winter buying up ash logs for their factory. They are good, upright business men, and are well thought of in this section.

Now that there has been a change in the management of the E., N. Y. & P. Railway in the appointment of Mr J. D. Yeomans as Assistant Superintendent—who is pretty well liked by the inhabitants here universally—it is to be hoped that the Company will make some kind of a change for the better in our railroad affairs at our station. Passengers going to the station to meet early or late trains, frequently have gone many a convenient seat as a general thing these cold wintry days. They find no agent on duty, although the Company pays one for such service, and no fire, and often the doors are locked, and they have to remain around on the platform, or else go into a neighboring grocery, or call upon the neighbors to get near a fire for warmth. The Railway Company furnishes plenty of coal for a fire. Either our agent is lazy, or negligent of the wants of the traveling public and of railway management. Affairs at our station have been running at loose ends nearly ever since we have had a depot, and has given universal dissatisfaction to the inhabitants.

Two of our Rock Run boys by the names of Thomas Logsdon and Daniel Emery, last Saturday went down to Larrabees Station, and partook of considerable benzine. Getting highly elated, they proceeded to run things by going up to Mr Fisher's store and getting the establishment, breaking window lights, kicking over the stove and destroying the showcase. Sunday an officer came over from Smethport, and arrested Mr. Emery, taking him to his spring quarters in the Smethport jail. Mr Logsdon has skipped, and is said at large. Mr Emery has been a resident here for the past year or two, and always, heretofore, has behaved himself like a gentleman.

Fearing that I am taking up too much room I will close up my items for the present, and leave anon.

INDEX.

Eldred Items.

MARRIED.—On Sunday, February 25th, by Rev S D Morris, at his residence, Sale Lane, Geo Kossuth Kaufman of Eldred, to Miss Euphemia A Matts, of Larrabee.

On Thursday, March 1st, by the same, Mr. John Baron to Miss Emma Grant, both of Smethport.

An interesting revival is now in progress in the M. E. settlement of Shiloh, under the charge of Rev. A. W. Merrill, assisted by Rev. Wanstaff and Bro. Moody. The meetings are held in the school house, which is crowded every night. They have been in progress about two weeks, and a considerable number are already numbered. The interest is intense, parties attending regularly from a distance of five or six miles.

The machinery and tools for the McMillan well, on the Loop farm, Indian creek, is on the ground, and drilling is expected to commence right away. Drilling is expected to commence daily on the Emery & Packard well, in the same district.

Rev Merrill, in the course of his remarks on Sunday morning last, in the Union church, told his congregation that the M. E. Church in Eldred was practically dead, and made an earnest appeal to the people to resurrect it. There are three religious denominations in this place, Methodist, Baptist, and United Brethren, and unless something unusual is going on, it is almost impossible to draw together a respectable congregation in point of numbers. This does not speak well for the village.

VERITAS.

—State Superintendent Wickersham has sent circulars to the several county superintendents throughout Pennsylvania directing that in place of the usual annual report an educational history of each county be prepared. These sketches are to begin with mention of the earliest schools on record, and to trace the course of educational progress down to the present time. They are not to exceed twelve printed pages in length. The object is double: to preserve such historical material in reference to public education that would otherwise be lost.

BRADFORD.

Bradford Pa, March 5th, 1877.

Present indications are in favor of easier times in oil operations, the late low prices have stagnated business very materially affecting not only producers but mercantile circles generally. I am happy to be able to give you higher quotations than in my last. The market closed here to-night at 1.80. United 1.81½.

R. W. Evans & Co., have another rig up replacing the one lately destroyed by fire. The P. C. L. & P. Co., have drilled their Cockroft No 3 deeper increasing its daily production about ten barrels.

The Foster Brook territory is opening up very fair. The Bradford oil Co's Mamie Wells at head of Foster Brook produces a very fine quality of oil, in a test lately made showing a gravity of 46.

Rasander & Co., have opened their new clothing store on Main street, also Gilbert & Black a Jamestown firm, a wholesale and retail flour and feed store. Other buildings have been commenced during the past week of which more hereafter. A row of ornamental buildings will soon adorn the south side of public square, the two last being nearly completed. G. D. H. Crooker's old store is now occupied by a photograph lottery concern.

Water works for Bradford, and a narrow gauge R. R. from Bradford to Olean are enterprises much talked of and consummation probable. Two passenger trains of three over crowded coaches each come up this valley daily.

Last Friday evening the Richings Bernhard English opera troupe played the "Bohemian Girl" at the opera house, and it was decidedly the best entertainment ever brought to Bradford. Some of the parts were well rendered; Mr. Harry Gates as Thaddeus especially so; Libertas were disposed of to the audience at the modest price of thirty-five cents each—worth ten

On the 9th inst a grand masquerade ball is to be held at Wagners Opera house for which great preparations are being made and a fine time anticipated; tickets 1.50 a couple and costumes furnished for one to three dollars each. "Forbidden Fruit," is being repeated to-night by the Emmanuel Drama Company.

Peter W. Miller, traveling salesman for a Syracuse House fell dead in the Bradford House last Thursday morning at abo t six o'clock, and the Coroner's inquest returned a verdict of "death by paralysis of the heart caused by excessive use of alcoholic drink." Deceased left a wife and child in Syracuse to whom the remains was sent the same day.

Tunungwant Creek here is pretty nearly free from ice.

Hon. Eugene Miller, D. D. G. M. of the Mason's fraternity from Ridgway, Pa., was in town last week.

I suppose a large number of Bradford people were at your city last week attending Court, but there was no apparent increase in the population here.

The "blue glass," beer glass or some other kind of glass remedy has been rather freely tried in town to-day, the results are various, in one case ending in a fight and arrest, to effect which latter officer Contenden had to make use of the "darbies."

D. D.

— None but reliable insurance companies represented by W. H. Mandeville.

Sudden Death of Peter W. Miller.

Peter W. Miller, a gentleman well known in this city, died suddenly at the Bradford House, Bradford, Pa., yesterday morning at six o'clock. He arose at five o'clock and complained of feeling somewhat unwell. Going down stairs, he sat a few moments in a chair, from which, however, he fell upon the floor. A physician was sent for, but before one arrived the suffering man was dead. It is supposed that the cause of his death was an affection of the heart.

Mr. Miller was about 49 years of age. He leaves a wife, who is sick now at the Water Cure, and one child, a son about sixteen years of age. He was and has been for some time, a traveling man for a New York House and a member of the Commercial Traveler's Association of this State. He was a good business man and of pleasant and attractive social habits.—Elmira Advertiser.

A Little Egotism.

Some of our exchanges have spoken kind and encouraging words in regard to our little venture of a daily issue during court-week, and to show our appreciation, we reproduce some of them in this issue. We trust our readers will pardon this apparent egotism.

The McKean Miner is issued daily during court week. This is enterprising in Mr. Barbour, and we hope will prove profitable.—Elk Gazette.

The Smethport, Pa., Miner is printed daily during the session of court in that place. It is quite a bit of enterprise on the part of its publisher and deserves to be appreciated.—Elmira Advertiser.

The McKean Miner is publishing a daily during court week. It is a very creditable sheet, and is a journalistic enterprise on the part of Mr. Barbour that should meet with a larger support than it could possibly get.—Bradford Era.

The Smethport, Pa., Miner, Henry F. Barbour, publisher, is trying the experiment of running a daily during the terms of court which occur in that borough. It is quite a spicy little sheet, and ought to pay, if it does not.—Honeoheads Free Press.

ANOTHER COURT WEEK DAILY.—And now the Smethport MINER breaks out with a daily issue in honor of "court week," though there is no murder trial, slander suit, bank burglary to investigate, or any other event of more than ordinary interest going through the judicial mill. The only reason we can assign for the new departure is that "Arkansaw Jake" has got his "pard eye" straightened, and is pulling up more type than Barbour can reverse into his much improved weekly, thereby compelling him to show the people how easily he could publish a spicy, well-printed daily if they would only come down with the "encouragement."—Olean Record.

Death of Mrs. Jno. R. Chadwick.

After a long and painful illness of several months Mrs. Jno. R. Chadwick passed away peacefully and without a struggle Tuesday morning, the 6th inst. Although her death was not entirely unlooked for, it came so sudden and unexpected as to almost break the hearts of the bereaved family. Mrs. Chadwick was a most exemplary wife and good mother, and it is not surprising that the grief of the stricken husband and children knows no bounds. She is buried to-day, Rev. L. A. Stevens, of Homelsville, preaching the funeral sermon. We hope to be able to give a more extended obituary notice in our next issue.

Stanza to the new Councilmen.

BY VERNON.

Our streets, our streets, our beautiful streets,
With the name of Tarport, we can almost complete;
Take heed, fellow Councilmen, and look to your fame,
To make them the best, you can do the same.
They've gone long enough in the condition they are,
And stocks sell much quicker when kept up to par;
Our newly made Councilmen who all have ambition,
Can soon put the same in excellent condition.

Why not a committee be appointed of four,
To take a short walk, our streets to explore;
If a stroll they'll take from town to the depot,
The proposition here made they'll certainly not vote,
The material is plenty and handy to load,
And but a short distance to haul to the road;
The work could be done with teams six or eight,
And then they'd be passable for hauling all freight.

As they are, what fault can you find with the price,
The stage driver charges for a ride that's not nice?
His horses must suffer and money they cost,
Instead of making a quarter it is really a loss.
The taxation, all kind, that make use of the road,
Can, with all their exertion haul but half a load;
To our merchants this certainly is quite an expense,
So please use your influence in its defense.

Look at the wilks the lower end of town,
You can't walk ten feet but what you fall down;
If a lamb you would break, for the same who shall pay?
Why, the town, and the cash would build a walk the whole way
Our taxes to pay we are obliged I am sure,
How much longer such walks have we to endure?
Please look to this matter, of the same don't delay,
And you in the end, will find it more than pay.

Modern Dictionary.

WATER—A clear fluid once used as a drink.

HONESTY—An excellent joke.

TONGUE—A little horse that is continually running away.

MY DEAR—An expression used by man and wife at the commencement of a quarrel.

POLICEMAN—A man employed by the corporation to sleep in the open air.

BARGAIN—A ludicrous transaction, in which each party thinks he cheated the other.

DOCTOR—A man who kills you to-day to save you from dying to-morrow.

EDITOR—A poor wretch who empties his brain to fill his stomach.

WEALTH—The most respectable quality of men.

DOINET—The female head-dress for the front seats of the Opera.

ESQUIRE—Everybody, yet nobody, equal to Colonel.

JURY—Twelve prisoners in a box, to try one or more at the bar.

STATE'S EVIDENCE—A wretch who is pardoned for being baser than his comrades.

HONESTY—A beautiful flower that flourishes in secret places.

LAWYER—A learned gentleman who rescues your estate from your enemy and keeps it himself.

THE GRAVE—An ugly hole in the ground which lovers and poets wish they were in, but take uncommon means to keep out of.

MONEY—The god of the nineteenth century.

FROM BRADFORD.

Special Dispatch to the Miner.

BRADFORD, Pa., March 7th., 1877.

At six o'clock this evening, a little girl ten years of age, daughter of Mr. Hodges, went to Whitney & Wheelers' well near their machine shop to get her father (he being employed there) to bring a pail of water. In stepping over the shaft in returning, her dress was caught in the belting by which she was whirled around and dashed against the well, causing instant death and terrible mutilation. A subscription was raised to assist the bereaved parents to bury the unfortunate child.

The Temperance movement opens up here with a score of members to commence next Friday evening.

P. C. L. & P. Co's. Moody well, on Lewis Run, is through the sand and will be a small pumper. The oil market to-day is fluctuating there being no quotations for Bradford district. United, 89@92½.

D. D.

Orders for Marble Work.

If any of my friends and patrons are contemplating the ordering of any marble or monumental works the present season, I would suggest that they give their orders as soon as possible. My rule is "first come, first served," and it is quite necessary that I should know as soon as possible the extent of my orders that I may make the necessary arrangements, so that all may be served promptly and satisfactorily.

J. DIGEL.

Dealers with a reputation to lose don't put their names to statements like the following without good reason:

Smethport, Pa., Dec. 4, 1876.

I have sold Hatch's Universal Cough Syrup since 1870. It has had the leading sale among all cough remedies from its first introduction. My customers, as they became acquainted with it, become its friends almost without exception. After this trial of six years, I can recommend its use to all in need of a cough remedy.

A. B. ATTERBURY,

46-1y

Notice.

All persons having unsettled accounts with the late Hon. A. M. Taylor, are hereby notified that said accounts are now in the hands of John C. Bunton, who is Attorney for the Executors of the Estate of said Taylor, who will together with one or more of the said Executors make it a point to be at the office of said Bunton, in the borough of Smethport, on Wednesday and Thursday of each week, after next week, for the purpose of settling said accounts. All persons having unsettled accounts as above stated, will please be prompt in answering the notice, and thereby save themselves costs.

A. E. TAYLOR,
D. C. YOUNG, } Executors.
F. N. TAYLOR,

Smethport, Pa. Nov. 16, 1876.-tf

OFF FOR TEXAS

Consequently I will sell

DRY GOODS

—AT—

COST.

I will sell at the following prices for the

Next Two Weeks.

Spool Cotton from	3 to 5 cents per spool
Best Prints	at 5 cents
Cotton Plaids from	8 to 10 cents
Best Bleached Muslin	10 cents
Medium	at 8 cents
Alpacas, double width	from 30 to 50 cents
Cotton Pants Cloths, best	at 20 cents
Best Brown Denims	15 cents
Bed Ticking from	8 cents to 12½
All wool Pant Cloths from	50 cents to $1.00
" 4 willed Flannels from	25 to 35 cents
All wool Shawls	1.25 to 4.00
Felt Skirts	50 to 65 cents
Towel Crash	5 to 12½ cents
Gent's Underwear	30 to 50 cts. each
Lady's Hose	8 to 15 cents per pair
Gents Hose	8 to 15 cents per pair
Gent's striped cotton shirts	25 to 40 cents

CLOTHING.

$10.00 suits	for $14.00
20.00 "	" 18 00
14.00 "	" 10.00
13.00 "	" 9 00
10.00 "	" 7.00
8.00 "	" 5 00
Over coats from	$3.00 to 5.00

BOYS CLOTHING.

$14.00 suits	at 12.00
10 00 "	at 8.00
8.00 "	at 6 00
6.00 "	at 4 00
5.00 "	at 3.00

HATS & CAPS.

$3.00 hats	for $2.00
2.50 hats	for 1.50
2.00 hats	for 1.25
1.50 hats	for 1.00
1.00 hats	for 75
To cent hats	for 50
Any Cap in store	for 40 cents
Best Ingrain Carpet	at 2.00
A 2.00 Cardigan Jacket	at 1.50
A 2.50 " "	at 1.85
A 2.00 " "	at 1.35
A 1.50 " "	at 1.00
Rubber coats formerly sold for 3 00	1.75
$3 00 traveling bags	at $2.50
5.00 " "	at 2.00
4.00 " "	at 1 50
3.00 " "	at 1 00
2.00 " "	at 1 00
1.00 " "	at 60
$3 00 Ladies' Hand Baskets	at 1 00
1.50 " " "	at 75
1.00 " " "	at 50
75 " " "	at 45
50 " " "	at 25

BOOTS.

Richardson's best boots	at $5 50
New York and other makes from	$2.50 to $3.00
$5 00 Ladies' shoes	for $3.50
4.00 " "	for 2.50
3.50 " "	for 2.25
2.50 " "	for 1 75
2.00 " "	for 1.25
1.50 " "	for 1.00
1.00 " "	for 75
Children's shoes from	40 cents for $1.50
Baby's shoes from	from 25 cents to $1.00
Carpet and other slippers	50 to 75 cents

WALL PAPER.

20 cent rolls	for 10 cents
25 cent rods	for 15 cents
20 cent rolls	for 12½ cents

CROCKERY and GLASSWARE

20 per cent. below cost. Wooden ware at any price.

GROCERIES.

Teas from	30 to 60 cents
Saleratus	6 cents
10 cent soap	for 5 cents
Best Rio coffee	18 cents
Best ground Rio coffee	20 cents
Best patent glass starch	6 cents
Best common starch	4 cents
Best baking powder	40 cents
Best ginger	20 cents
Pepper	20 cents
Allspice	20 cents
Cinnamon	50 cents
Canned peaches	15 cents
Yeast cakes	6 cents
Candles	10 cts per pound
Salt in three bushel sacks	for $1.75
Hams at	12½ cts per lb.
Vanilla and lemon extracts	12½ to 16 cents
Clothes pins	5 cents per dozen
Axle grease	at 10 cents per box
Needles and pins at	5 cents per paper

Stationery, hardware, scrubbing brushes, paint and boot brushes all at 20 per cent below cost.

F. N. TAYLOR.

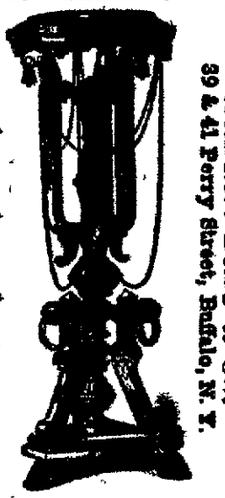
FOR

PARLOR AND BEDROOM

FURNITURE,

Go to the Manufactory of

ALBERT BEST & CO.
39 & 41 Perry Street, Buffalo, N. Y.



ALBERT BEST & CO.
39 & 41 Perry Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

From 25 to 50 per cent. saved by purchasing of First Hands

ALBERT BEST & CO.
39 & 41 Perry St.,
(NEAR FOOT OF MAIN ST.)
Buffalo, N. Y.

F. N. TAYLOR,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods & Groceries,

TARPORT, PA.

I am prepared to offer special inducements in

DOMESTICS & DRESS GOODS,
UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, SOCKS

And all other articles usually kept in a

First Class Country Store.

I WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD BY ANY OTHER DEALERS.

☞ I respectfully invite the citizens of Bradford township to call and examine my goods and prices, and I guarantee satisfaction.

Frank N. Taylor.

13-1877

The New Drug Store.

W. T. CALLER,

—Dealer in—

Drugs, Medicines, Toilet Goods,

and Notions, Paints, Oil, Varnishes, &c., &c.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED at all Hours of Day or Night.

MAIN STREET, - - SMETHPORT, PA.

MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENT.—

List of Venders of Merchandize, Keepers of Restaurants, Billiard and Bagatelle Tables, with their classifications, for McKean county, for 1877: up to this date:

	CLASS.	PAYMT.
ANNIN TOWNSHIP.		
James Cremmins,	14	$ 7 75
W H Taylor & Son	14	7 75
A R Gillett	14	7 67
Taylor & Campbell	14	7 67
BRADFORD BOROUGH.		
Whitney, Wheeler & Co	9	25 75
J D Lupsher	9	25 75
W C Allison & Co	9	25 75
John Gregg	11	15 75
Phillip Muhlbauer	11	15 75
L Emery, jr & Co	12	15 75
Katz & Simon	12	15 75
D F Weld	12	15 75
Moses Roslander	14	7 75
J B Wygant	14	7 75
H J Pemberton	14	7 75
Geo B Wright & Co	14	7 75
Albert Doebler	14	7 75
J Moorhouse	14	7 75
J E Butts, jr	14	7 75
D E Matteson	14	7 75
F W Davis	14	7 75
H Chamberlain & Co	14	7 75
G A Hodine	14	7 75
J Walton & Co	14	7 75
James Morris	14	7 75
Nathan Lazarus	14	7 75
T Kahn	14	7 75
F P Wentworth & Co	14	7 75
Solomon & Co	14	7 75
W L Ford	14	7 75
W B Hallock	14	7 75
Frey & Bear	14	7 75
Jacob Olshofsky	14	7 75
G H Fouri	14	7 75
M C Kilbourn	14	7 75
J W Harmon	14	7 75
J L Willis	14	7 75
E W Benjamin	14	7 75
James Drumgool	14	7 75
John Colby	14	7 75
J W Brennan	14	7 75
C W De Recher	14	7 75
S P Goudy	14	7 75
Parlon Worday	14	7 75
Applebee & Rogers	14	7 75
L L Lathrop & Sons	14	7 75
HEADFORD TOWNSHIP.		
Howe & Cook	13	12 75
John G Palmer	13	12 75
H G Mitchell & Sons	13	12 75
F N Taylor	12	10 75
James Keyer	14	7 75
G W Stone	14	7 75
H P Bodine	14	7 75
D E Matteson	14	7 75
O H Scudder	14	7 75
C D Sharpe	14	7 75
M H Isokwaits	14	7 75
W A Wright	14	7 75
Marcus Wall	14	7 75
B J Culver	14	7 75
P V Idgett	14	7 75
J W Moore	14	7 75
J E Cutting	14	7 75
John E Barnes	14	7 75
Stephens & Parker	14	7 75
CERES.		
C H Smith	14	7 75
J H Gleason	14	7 75
F E Tull	14	7 75
ELDRED.		
D C Young	13	10 75
Barden & Roberts	13	10 75
H G Sadler	14	7 75
W A Young	14	7 75
L L Dennis	14	7 75
E W Deane	14	7 75
W H Coats	14	7 75
John Fisher	14	7 75
KEATING.		
A J Otto	14	7 75
S P Beckwith	14	7 75
LAFAYETTE.		
J E Butts, jr	13	10 75
Charles Geary	14	7 75
LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.		
Arnold, McDowell & Co	13	10 75
Dolley & Snyder	13	10 75
C A Dolley	14	7 75
M A Littlebridge	14	7 75
C I Mowbery & Son	14	7 75
G H Gaffney	14	7 75
Hooker Bros	14	7 75
F W Hogath	14	7 75
B C Gallup	14	7 75
C W Bishop	14	7 75
N E Hart & Bro	14	7 75
A P Hard	14	7 75
E G Willett & Co	14	7 75
M H Manning	14	7 75
NORWICH.		
W J Colgrove & Son	14	7 75
S E Smith	14	7 75
SERGEANT.		
Hamlin & Townsend	13	10 75
Lawrence Boyer	14	7 75
Louis Steinhauer	14	7 75
Albert Newberg	14	7 75
SMETHPORT.		
F N Taylor	13	10 75
H Hamlin	13	10 75
J C Hamlin	14	7 75
Wm L McCoy	14	7 75
A B Armstrong	14	7 75
M L Armstrong	14	7 75
M A Sprague	14	7 75
Wm S Brownell	14	7 75
John F Woodall	14	7 75
C L Douglass	14	7 75
Luchis Rogers	14	7 75
E P Chadwick	14	7 75
W T Caller	14	7 75
WETMORE TOWNSHIP.		
Davis & James	14	7 75
C V Gillis	14	7 75
Robert Lafferty	14	7 75
W E Blew	14	7 75
Bell Bros	14	7 75
J L & D Curtis	14	7 75
L B Hoffman	14	7 75
[Restrictions.]		
BRADFORD BOROUGH.		
J S Hicks	8	5 75
Albert Pierce	8	5 75
Charles Raisey	8	5 75
LIBERTY.		
L B Bishop	8	5 75
SMETHPORT.		
G W Sartwell	8	5 75
Jabez Beckwith	8	5 75
[Bagatelle Tables.]		
BRADFORD BOROUGH.		
J P Abbott	1 table	5 75
[Billiard Tables.		
BRADFORD BOROUGH		
A Willoughby	4 tables	69 75
H W Coleridge	4	69 75
J F Abbott	2	40 75
Ira Wagner	1	40 75
F M Johnson	2	40 75
BRADFORD TOWNSHIP.		
Albert & Gunn	4	69 75
R T Martin	3	40 75
CERES.		
V P Carter	1	20 75
LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.		
L B Burt	2	40 75
SMETHPORT.		
G W Sartwell	2	40 75
Jabez Beckwith	2	40 75

Notice is hereby given that a Court of Appeals will be held at the Court-House, in Smethport, on Saturday, the 17th day of March, 1877, at which time and place all persons aggrieved by the foregoing appraisement will be heard and such abatements made as rendered just and proper.

H. M. CURTIS,
Mercantile Appraiser.

SMETHPORT, Pa., February 17, 1877.

NEW TAILOR SHOP.

At Farmers Valley.

A Tumser, late of Smethport, has opened a New Tailor Shop at Farmers Valley, near the depot. Patronage solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

13-51-1y A. TUMSER.

A Great Reduction in Prices of GUNS, REVOLVERS, &C.

Prices reduced from 20 to 30 per cent. Write for Illustrated Catalogue, with reduced prices for 1877. Address,

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS,
91 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers at private sale the whole, or a portion of his farm situated in town of Highland, Elk County. The farm consists of 300 acres, 60 of which is cleared and under good cultivation. It has on it a number of good springs, also a young orchard of bearing trees, a large portion of which bear fruit; also a two-story plank house of (9) rooms, with all necessary out buildings. My reasons for selling my property is that I intend moving South. Any person desiring such a property will get a bargain. Can have possession at once. For further information, either write or call on

W. L. JAMES.

Kane, Pa., March 1st, 1877.

BLANKS.—The following is a partial list of the various blanks constantly kept on hand at the MINER office:

Judgment Notes,
Supersas
Summons,
Executions,
Warrants,
Attachments,
Real Estate Leases
Oil Leases,
Constable Bonds,
Plaintiffs' Affidavit and Bond
School and Township Orders,
Coroner's and Collectors' Sales.

AT

A. B. ARMSTRONG'S

LEADING

DRUG STORE OF THE COUNTY,

No. 1 Union Block, Smethport, Penna.,

CAN BE FOUND THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

Drugs and Medicines,

AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES USUALLY KEPT IN A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE.

Drugs, Chemicals,

Patent Medicines,

PAINTS, OILS AND DYE STUFFS,

Soaps, Sponges, Brushes, Combs, Perfumeries, Pomades, Oils

AND TOILET ARTICLES OF EVERY VARIETY

WE ALSO KEEP A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF

AMERICAN AND FRENCH CANDIES,

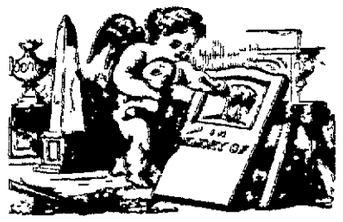
Stationery, Envelopes, Etc.

ALL SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PURE WINES and LIQUORS, Etc.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

J. DIGEL'S MARBLE FACTORY,

Water Street,  Smethport, Pa.

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Screws,
Scythes,
Sheep Shears,
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Is the only paper published at the county seat, the oldest, leading, and best paper in the county, one of the Pioneer Journals of Northern Penn'a. It is the Official paper of the county and the Borough. It's circulation is very large and steadily increasing, and is an Advertising Medium is not excelled in the Northern Counties of this State.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Senator Kelly (Dem.), of Oregon, objected to the decision, giving his reasons. The two houses then separated.

The action of each house on the objection to the decision in the case of Oregon having been read, the presiding officer announced the two houses again met in joint convention.

The certificate from the State of Pennsylvania, giving twenty-eight votes for Hayes and Wheeler, having been read, and the presiding officer having asked whether there was any objection to the vote, Mr. Stenger (Dem.), of Pennsylvania, rose and objected to the counting of the vote of Henry A. Bergs of Pennsylvania on the ground that the electors had no right to appoint him in place of Daniel J. Morrell, who was rendered ineligible because an officeholder.

Attached to the objections are a copy of the President's commission to Mr. Morrell, certified by the secretary of State, and the testimony taken with reference to this case before the committee on the powers, privileges and duties of the House.

When the reading was finished (there being no further objection to the vote of Pennsylvania) the Senate retired.

The joint convention having reassembled, Senator Allison, one of the tellers, announced that the State of Pennsylvania had given twenty-one votes for Hayes and Wheeler.

The certificates from Rhode Island were then read, showing four votes for Hayes and Wheeler.

Objection was made to the vote of Elector Slater, it being set forth in the second section of such objection, as follows: That George A. Corliss, according to the decision of the Electoral commission, if said decision by two referred, in the count of the vote of J. W. Watts as elector of the State of Oregon, was duly appointed elector by the State of Rhode Island; and the substitution for him of said Slater was illegal and unconstitutional.

The question having been referred to the two houses in separate session, and decided in favor of Slater, the senators re-entered the chamber, and the vote of Rhode Island was, after the observance of the usual formality, announced as four for Hayes and Wheeler.

The next certificate opened was that from South Carolina authenticated by Governor Chamberlain, showing seven votes for Hayes and Wheeler. It was followed by another certificate showing seven votes for Tilden and Hendricks, with a statement by the electors explaining the absence of the governor's authentication.

The objection to the Republican certificate was presented by Representative Cochrane, of Pennsylvania, and the objection to the Democratic one was presented by Senator Patterson, of South Carolina.

The South Carolina electors were counted for Hayes—the House voting against them. The conventions reassembled. Tennessee and Texas were next counted for Tilden and Hendricks. Vermont was then reached, and became the subject of a struggle in the joint convention. Not only was one of the Vermont electors objected to, but Mr Spranger insisted that there were two certificates from that State, and that the case must go before the Electoral commission. The president of the Senate refused to entertain this proposition, and the two houses again separated.

The two houses met again at eleven o'clock Thursday night. The action of each house on the objections having been read, the presiding officer announced that the two houses not concurring otherwise, the 185 electoral votes of Vermont would be counted for Hayes and Wheeler.

The certificate of Virginia was read, and the eleven votes of that State were counted for Tilden and Hendricks.

The five votes of West Virginia were counted for Tilden and Hendricks.

The certificate from Wisconsin having been read, Mr Lynde (Dem.), of Wisconsin presented objections to counting the vote of Daniel W Downs, one of the electors for the State, he having held the office of pension surgeon and examining surgeon for the pension office prior to and on November 7, 1876, the day of the Presidential election, and on December 6, 1876, on which day he assumed to cast his vote as an elector.

The two houses separated and at 4 05 A. M. Friday morning, reassembled, and all the members being seated, the action of the respective houses on the Wisconsin question was read and the ten votes of Wisconsin were announced for Hayes and Wheeler.

The presiding officer said this concluded the count of the thirty-eight States of the Union. The tellers will now ascertain and deliver the result of the votes to the presiding officer.

At 4 30 A. M. the president of the Senate announced that Rutherford B. Hayes had received 185 votes for President and William A. Wheeler 185 votes for Vice-President, and that they were therefore respectively elected.

One solitary hiss was heard. With this exception the announcement was made in the midst of the most profound silence. The Senate then withdrew, and the House adjourned for the first time in a month.

The Electoral Tribunal.

The tribunal having concluded its discussion the following resolution was offered by Mr Edmunds:

Resolved, That the certificate signed by E. A. Cronin, J. N. T. Miller and John Parker, purporting to cast the electoral vote of the State of Oregon does not contain or certify the constitutional votes to which said State is entitled.

Justice Field offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, J. W. Watts, designated in certificate No. 1, as an elector of the State of Oregon for President and Vice-President on the day of election was, the seventh day of November, 1876, held an office of trust and profit under the United States therefore,

Resolved, That the said J. W. Watts was then ineligible to the office of elector within the expressed terms of the Constitution.

Rejected—yeas, seven; nays, eight, as follows:

Nays—Messrs. Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne and Thurman—7.

Yeas—Messrs. Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton and Strong—8.

Justice Field then offered the following:

Resolved, At the election held on the seventh of November, 1876, in the State of Oregon, for electors of President and Vice-President, W. H. Odell, J. W. Watts and J. F. Cartwright received the highest number of votes cast for electors, but

Whereas, The said Watts, then holding an office of trust and profit under the United States, was ineligible to the office of elector, therefore

Resolved, That the said Odell and Cartwright were the only persons duly elected at said election, and there was a failure on the part of the State to elect a third elector.

Rejected—yeas, seven, nays, eight—the same vote in detail as the preceding.

Justice Field then offered the following:

Whereas, The legislature of Oregon has made no provision for the appointment of an elector under the act of Congress where there was a failure to make a choice on the day prescribed by law, therefore

Resolved, That the attempted selection of a third elector by the two persons chosen was inoperative and void.

Rejected—yeas, seven; nays, eight (as above).

Mr Bayard then offered the following:

Resolved, That the vote of W. H. Odell and the vote of J. C. Cartwright cast for Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, for President of the United States, and for William A. Wheeler, of New York, for Vice-President of the United States, were the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and that the aforesaid Odell and Cartwright, and they only, were the persons duly appointed electors in the State of Oregon at the election held on Nov. 7, 1876, there having been a failure at the said election to appoint a third elector in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the laws of the State of Oregon, and that the two votes aforesaid should be counted, and none other, from the State of Oregon.

Rejected—yeas, 7; nays, 8, as above.

A vote was then taken on Mr Edmunds' original proposition, and it was adopted—yeas, 15; nays, 0.

Mr Morton then offered the following:

Resolved, That W. H. Odell, J. C. Cartwright and J. W. Watts, the persons named as electors in certificate No. 1, are the lawful electors of the State of Oregon, and that their votes are the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and should be counted for President and Vice-President of the United States.

Mr. Morton moved to strike out the name of J. W. Watts, which was disagreed to by a vote of 7 yeas to 8 nays.

Mr. Morton's resolution was then adopted—yeas 8, nays 7, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton and Strong—8.

Nays—Messrs. Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne and Thurman—7.

The decision of the commission was then drawn up and signed by the eight members voting in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Morton the injunction of secrecy upon the acts and proceedings of the commission, except as regards their report to the joint session of Congress, was removed and the commission adjourned to meet in the supreme court room.

The report in substance is as follows: The Electoral commission, having received certain certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes of the State of Oregon, and certain papers accompanying the same, and the objections thereto, report that it has duly considered the same, and has decided, and does hereby decide, that the votes of W. H. Odell, J. C. Cartwright and J. W. Watts, the persons named in the certificate of the secretary of State of Oregon as the persons receiving the highest number of votes for Presidential electors, are the votes provided for by the Constitution; and that the same are lawfully to be counted as testified to in the certificate of said electors, namely, the three votes for Rutherford B. Hayes, of the State of Ohio, for President, and three votes for William A. Wheeler, of the State of New York, for Vice-President.

The South Carolina election question being before the commission, the certificates numbered one and two were discussed at considerable length.

Mr Frelinghuysen offered the following:

Resolved, That Theodore R. Barker, S. McGowan, John W Harrington, John Isaac Ingraham, William Wallace, John B. Irvin and Robert Aldrich, the persons named as electors in certificate number two, were not the lawful electors for the State of South Carolina, and that their votes are not the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and should not be counted.

This was adopted unanimously.

Mr Morton offered the following:

Resolved, That C. C. Brown, J. Winsmith, Thomas E. Haskins, Timothy Hurley, W. B. Nash, Wilson Cook and W. E. Myers, the persons named as electors in certificate number one, were the lawful electors for the State of South Carolina, and that their votes are the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and should be counted for President and Vice-President of the United States.

This was adopted—yeas, 8, nays, 7.

Wonders of Modern Science.

The perfect *accuracy* with which scientists are enabled to deduce the most minute particulars in their several departments, appears almost miraculous if we view it in the light of the early ages. Take for example, the electro-magnetic telegraph—the greatest invention of the age. Is it not a marvelous degree of accuracy which enables an operator to *exactly* locate a fracture in a submarine cable nearly three thousand miles long? Our venerable "clerk of the weather" has become so thoroughly familiar with these most wayward elements of nature that he can accurately predict their movements. He can at a Washington and foretell what the weather will be to-morrow in Florida or New York, as well as of several hundred miles did not intervene between him and the places named. And so in all departments of modern science, what is required is the knowledge of certain *signs*. From these the scientists deduce accurate conclusions regardless of distance. A few fossils sent to the expert geologist enable him to accurately determine the rock formation from which they were taken. He can describe it to you as perfectly as if a cleft of it were lying on his table. So also the chemist can determine the constituents of the sun as accurately as if that luminary were not ninety five million miles from his laboratory. The sun sends certain *signs* over the "unmitable of space" and the chemist classifies them by passing them through the spectroscope. Only the presence of certain substances could produce these solar signs. So with medical science, diseases have certain unmistakable signs, or symptoms, and by reason of this fact, Dr. Pierce, of the World's Dispensary, has been enabled to originate and perfect a system of determining, with the greatest accuracy, the nature of chronic disease without seeing and personally examining his patients. He has spared neither pains nor expense to associate with himself, as the faculty of the World's Dispensary, a large number of medical gentlemen of rare attainments and skill graduates from some of the most famous medical colleges and universities of both Europe and America. By aid of Dr Pierce's system of diagnosis, these physicians and surgeons annually treat, with the most gratifying success, many thousands of invalids without ever seeing them in person. In recognizing diseases without a personal examination of the patient they claim to possess no miraculous powers. They attain their knowledge of the patient's disease by the practical application of well established principles of modern science to the practice of medicine. And it is to the accuracy with which this system has endowed them that they owe their almost world wide reputation for the skillful treatment of all lingering or chronic affections. This system of science and the marvelous success which has been attained through it, demonstrate the fact that diseases display certain phenomena, which being subjected to scientific analysis or synthesis, furnish abundant and unmistakable data to guide the judgment of the skillful practitioner aright in determining the nature of diseased conditions. The simplest resources for testing lingering or chronic diseases, and the greatest skill, are thus placed within the easy reach of every invalid, however distant he or she may reside from the physicians making the treatment of such affections a specialty. The peculiarities of this scientific system of practice are fully explained in the appendix of "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser"—a book of over nine hundred large pages, which is so popular as to have reached a sale of almost one hundred thousand copies within a few months of its first publication. It is sent (post-paid) by the author to any address, on receipt of one dollar and fifty cents. Address, R. V. Pierce M. D. World's Dispensary, Buffalo, New York.

Inflammation of the Throat and Lungs.

HOMLEY, N. Y., Sept. 24.

Gentlemen—In the early part of last winter I was suddenly attacked with a very severe cold, which settled on my lungs, producing a painful cough, soreness and inflammation of the throat and lungs, together with a prostration of the whole system. I was informed by physicians that my complaint was disease of the liver, and was treated for that disorder. After suffering for three months I tried a bottle of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, and received immediate and permanent relief. Since then I have used it in other cases of colds in my family, with the same satisfactory results. I can conscientiously recommend it to all who suffer from coughs, colds or any pulmonary affection, as the best remedy which can be had.

Yours truly, HANNER MCALLISTER.

50 cts. and $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

We have seen it stated in various papers throughout the country that agents for the sale of *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders* were authorized to refund the money to any person who should use them and not be satisfied with the result. We doubted this at first, but the proprietors authorize us to say that it is true.

Rheumatism cured at once by Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. Send for circular to Helphenstine & Bentley, Washington, D. C.

Washing freely with GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP parts affected with the obnoxious skin diseases, which have usually been dressed with offensive sulphur ointments, will effect a certain cure without leaving behind any disgusting odor. Sold everywhere. Depot, Crittenton's 7 Sixth avenue, New York.

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Johnson's Anodyne Liniment is, without doubt, the safest, surest and best remedy that has ever been invented for internal and external use. It is applicable to a great variety of complaints, and is equally beneficial for man or beast.

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Durang's Rheumatic Remedy never fails to cure rheumatism. Sold by all druggists.

Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, the Great New England cure for coughs, colds and consumption. Cutler Bros. & Co.'s, Boston, only genuine.

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HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR

FOR THE CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, and all Affections of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and Lungs, leading to Consumption.

This infallible remedy is composed of the HONEY of the plant Horehound, in chemical union with TAR-BALM, extracted from the LIFE PRINCIPLE of the forest tree ABIES BALSAMEA, or Balm of Gilead.

The Honey of Horehound SOOTHES AND SCATTERS all irritations and inflammations, and the Tar-balm CLEANSES AND HEALS the throat and air passages leading to the lungs. Five additional ingredients keep the organs cool, moist, and in healthful action. Let no prejudice keep you from trying this great medicine of a famous doctor who has saved thousands of lives by it in his large private practice.

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"Pike's Toothache Drops" Cure in 1 Minute.

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Yours truly, GEORGE F. DINSMORE.

Boston, Feb. 16, 1876.

SUFFOLK, ss. Feb. 16, 1876.

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